

For EUROPE & AMERICA
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
OUTPORTS
A Comprehensive and Complete
Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS,
with which is incorporated the
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT.
Subscription, paid in advance, \$12
per annum. Postage to any part of
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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

THE
 DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE
 FOR 1906.
 Complete Edition ... \$10.00
 Small ... 6.00
 Orders may be sent to the
 Hongkong Daily Press Office and
 to the Local Booksellers

No. 15,158, 號八百一十五萬一千一百一十五號 一九零九年十二月四日 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10th, 1906. 大英帝國一千零六十年六月一號 一九零九年十一月十日 HONGKONG PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

WATSON'S
E BLEND

VEEY OLD LIQUEUR
SCOTCH WHISKY.
Purchased by Connoisseurs to be the
BEST BRAND IN THE FAR EAST.
PER DOZ. ... \$15.00

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

[a1180]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORLTAND CEMENT.
12 Casks 375 lbs. net \$4.00 per cask ex Factory.
12 Bags 250 lbs. net \$2.70 per bag ex Factory.
SHEWAN, TOME & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1906. [a1223]

A TACK & CO.,
26, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.

HAVE Just Unpacked a large Assortment
of Ladies and Gents'.
BOOTS and SHOES;

ALSO
SHIRTINGS, FLANNELS and SUITINGS
OF THE LATEST DESIGNS.

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

Inspection of our New Stock of Goods is
respectfully solicited.

Hongkong, 28th September, 1906. [a19]

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE
1st NOVEMBER.

CHINESE, JAPANESE and INDIAN
SILKS, CRAPES, CANTON LINEN,
EMBROIDERIES, SHAWLS, LACES,
CARPETS, RUGS, DRAPERY, FANCY
GOODS, &c., &c.

BARGAINS!

BARGAINS!
Kindly note that the above Articles are suitable
for presents for Christmas and New Year.
Inspection earnestly solicited.

D. CHELLARAM,
2, D'Aguilar Street.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1906. [a205]

NEWLY OPENED HARDWOOD STORE.

WING MOW, LUNG,
82, Wing Lok Street, 2nd Floor.

JUST ARRIVED.
HARDWOOD and TEAKWOOD
of all Kinds.

Prices exceptionally Cheap. Inspection
earnestly solicited.

Hongkong, 18th October, 1906. [a193]

HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAM
WAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN LIQUIDATION.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 3.45 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
3.45 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 4.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
4.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m. 4.45 to 11.15 p.m.
every 1 hour.
NIGHT CARS.

Extra cars at 7.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.
SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 20 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS at 8.00 p.m. & 9.00 p.m., 9.45 to
11.15 p.m. every hour.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vœux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
Liquidators.
Hongkong, 27th August, 1906. [a184]

DENTAL SURGEON,
G. DE PERINDORGE.

DIPLOMA: PARIS.

LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, INCLUDING

PORCELAIN FILLINGS.

HOTEL MANSIONS,
PEDDER STREET

[a158]

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

WE BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT, in Consequence of the
further rise in Exchange, our Prices will, from the 1st NOVEMBER
until further notice, be subject to a

DISCOUNT OF TEN PER CENT (10%)

Instead of the Five per cent (5%) hitherto given.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1906. [a34]

THE
LAHMEYER ELECTRICAL CO., LTD.
LONDON.

THE
FELTEN & GUILLAUME-LAHMEYER WERKE
FRANKFURT A/M.

FOR ESTIMATES OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS OF ANY DESCRIPTION
Apply to SIRMSSEN & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA. [a6a]

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WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

OF
LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

	For Case.
BRANDY * * *	\$22.50
" * * *	20.00
" * *	16.75
WHISKY, PALL MALL	20.00
" JOHN WALKER & SONS' OLD HIGHLAND	12.50
" C. P. & CO.'S SPECIAL BLEND	10.50
PORT WINE, INVALIDS	20.00
" DOURO	13.75
SHERRY, AMOROSO	20.00
" LA TORRE	16.00
BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.	40.50

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

SIEMSSSEN & CO.,
HONGKONG AGENTS.

[51a]

PEERLESS SCOTS WHISKIES

OF

HAIG & HAIG, LTD., DISTILLERS SINCE 1679.

3 Star, SPECIAL—The finest of all "Peg" WHISKIES at ... \$13.00
5 Star, LIQUEUR—Exquisite, best in the World for Club or Private use at ... \$22.00

Stop drinking rank, Smoky Stuff, because "it comes through the Soda."

Try HAIG & HAIG's WHISKIES, pure, mellow matured, non-smoky, delicate flavor.

Once tried, preferred to all others. Sole Agents for Hongkong

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

WE ARE NOW SHOWING

SPECIAL LINES OF
THIN TWEEDS & FLANNELS
FOR EARLY AUTUMN WEAR

PRICE \$35 THE SUIT.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1906. [a33]

HIRANO.

THE LEADING MINERAL WATER OF THE EAST.

THE HIRANO MINERAL WATER CO., LTD., KOBE.

AGENTS: F. BLACKHEAD & CO.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1905. [a588]

W. BREWER & CO.
PEDDER STREET.

UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL (ADJOINING MAIN ENTRANCE).

NEW VOLUMES.	CHRISTMAS CARDS
BOY'S OWN ANNUAL, GIRL'S OWN ANNUAL, CHATTERBOX, PRIZE SUNDAY, BO PEEP, TINY TOTS, INFANT'S MAGAZINE, CHUMS, &c.	FOR THE HOME MAIL.
Bonita, by H. Rider Haggard ... 81.75	JAPANESE CARDS, CHINESE RICE PICTURES AND CARDS FOR PRINTING OWN NAME AND MOTTOES.
Treasure of Heaven, by Marie Correlli; (2nd Supply) ... 1.75	A CHOICE SELECTION OF JAPANESE CALENDARS, 19.7.
Wide World Magazine; New Volume ... 4.00	JAPANESE BOOKS: FAIRY TALES, &c. ON CREPE PAPER: VERY ARTISTIC.
Brown's Nautical Almanac, 1907 ... 0.70	The White Phaeton of Navarre, by Crockett 1.75
The Poem and the Land, by Rider Haggard ... 1.75	My System, by J. P. Müller, with 44 ILLUSTRATIONS ... 1.75
Lawn Tennis, by Badley ... 0.70	The Training of the Body for Games and Athletics ... 1.75
Pras and Coats by Askew ... 1.49	Pres and Coats by Askew ... 1.49
The Poor and the Land, by Rider Haggard ... 1.49	Leg Guards, GAUNTLETS, BATTLING GLOVES, CRICKET BALLS, &c.
Lawn Tennis, by Badley ... 0.70	Clowes' Naval Annual ... 11.00
The Health of our Children in the Colonies: A Book for Mothers, by Robinson ... 1.75	Clowes' Naval Pocket Book ... 5.00
Brassey's Naval Annual ... 11.00	[a32]

ILLUSTRATED TYPHOON PAMPHLET

Containing a full account of the devastation at Hongkong by the Typhoon of September 18th, with Eighteen Illustrations.

PRICE: 50 CENTS EACH, CASH.

Copies may be obtained at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office or from the Local Booksellers.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1906.

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MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA
MITSUI & CO.

HEAD OFFICE: 1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.
LONDON BRANCH: 34, LIME STREET, E.C.
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Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A1 Codes).
CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Arsenals and the State Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.
SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Milke, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and SOLE AGENTS for Hokkaido, Hondo, Kanda, Fujinotani, Marada, Marimura, Onoura, Onaji, Sasahara-Tenbekuro, Yeshinotani, Yoshi, Yunokura, and other Coals.
S. TANAKA, Manager, Hongkong.

JOHN ROBERTS & COMPANY, LTD.
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS.

BOMBAY,

UNDERTAKE to Supply a First-class Full Sized BILLIARD TABLE, design No. 1, to following Specification, viz.: On Eight Massive Turned Legs, raised panels to Carved Bracket Knees, Screwed Mouldings, double bolted, best Welsh Slate Bed, extra heavy solid cushion rails fitted with our now low set Express Cushions, patent invisible Pocket Plates, best Whipcord Pockets, Six Chalk Cups, Superfine West of England Cloth, and patent adjusting tools, with lever for levelling, complete with the following accessories:—

12 Selected Ash Cues.	1 Wall Cue Rack.
1 Billiard Rest with Patent Brass Head.	1 Wall Butt Rack.
1 Billiard Rest with Patent Brass Head.	1 Set Billiard Rules, Framed
1 Long Butt.	1 Best Billiard Brush
1 Mid Butt.	1 Set "Crysoltite" or "Benzoline" Bill. Balls
1 Billiard Marling Board.	1 Box Best Cue Tips, assorted
1 Dust Cover for Table.	1 Cue Tip Fastener with File.
1 Straight Edge and 1 Circle.	1 Bottle Cue Cement
1 Best Spirit Level.	1 Box Silk Spots.
1 Smoothing Iron with Shoe.	2 Dozen Best White Chalk.

Packed and delivered free on Board Hongkong or Shanghai Harbour for the sum of Rs. 1,100 net.

<p

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LIMITED.AERATED
WATER

MANUFACTURERS.

WE RECOMMEND OUR CUSTOMER
TO TRY OUR TWO LATEST
PRODUCTIONS

DRY GINGER ALE

AND

LIME FRUIT
CHAMPAGNESAMPLE BOTTLES OF WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED
BY OUR REGULAR CUSTOMERS
FREE OF COST.Both are equally suitable for consumption
during the Winter or Summer Months, and
are Superior in Quality and general got up to
anything that has hitherto been put on this
Market.

PRICES:

DRY GINGER ALE - - - \$2.20 Per Doz.
LIME FRUIT CHAMPAGNE 220 - - -Per Doz. allowed for all bottles returned
in good condition.A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1906. [30]

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Only communications relating to the news column
should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.
All letters for publication should be written on
one side of the paper only.No anonymously signed communications that have
already appeared in other papers will be inserted.Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that
hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash
Telegraphic address: PRESS, Code: A.B.C. 12
Lieutenant

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

BIRTH.
On November 9th, at Smith's Villas, Wootton,
Magazine Gap, the wife of P. E. HERRMANS, of a
son.HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 10TH, 1906.

WHAT is "news"? An apparently necessary excursion into the region of the obvious, these few notes may yet be of service. There are evidently enough people in Hongkong who require to be instructed on the relations of press and public. Requests to "keep things out of the paper" are familiar in all newspaper offices, and they have been perhaps more frequent here of late than usual; with, we fear, more of disappointment and soreness than is desirable. One recent correspondent makes the remark that certain news "could honestly serve no good purpose, and only satisfy idle curiosity". This is an excellent lead for a discussion of our opening question. Police news, the publication of which interested parties often object to and resent, is obviously to serve a good purpose. The public gets therefrom its knowledge of what is lawful and unlawful, of the penalties for crimes it might commit, and it learns who are wrong-doers and who are therefore to be avoided or at least watched. Political intelligence may not serve, out here, any immediately practical purpose, except as adding to the educational advantages of the people. Commercial information has, of course, its own patent value. Eliminate these items, and the papers would still give

a great mass of what is called "news".

What good purpose does this large residuum honestly serve? Is it only to satisfy what the correspondent referred to calls "idle curiosity"? From the point of view of the newspaper, the question presents scarcely any difficulty. The newspaper supplies news to satisfy a demand, and if that demand lacks the most noble of justifications—if it is created by an "idle curiosity"—it is for the public which makes it to offer excuses, not for the journalist. Of course it is easy to understand the attitude of a member of the public who may suddenly and unexpectedly find himself or his friends the cynosure of this "idle curiosity", but has he any reasonable right to expect that a business undertaking, which a newspaper is, should make an exception to a rule of business which he or they had not previously found unpalatable? JOHN DOE reads an interesting newspaper report of a murder, say, in the family of RICHARD ROE, and enjoys it. Not in any offensive way is this meant; he simply is keenly interested in such a story of real life, which it adds to his knowledge of unfamiliar aspects of human nature. His curiosity is instinctive and universally implanted by nature; he can no more help it than the inquisitive antelope can forbear making a nearer inspection of the sportsman's fluttering rag. It may be an idle curiosity: many things in Nature appear to be idle; but we would have more respect for JOHN DOE's scorn of it if it had been manifested before he suddenly found himself in the position of being its object. We took the trouble to explain to one such aggrieved party that the publication or suppression of news was not a matter of editorial whim, but rather a question of fulfilling a contract. An editor, being human, may be full of human sympathy for the friends of RICHARD ROE, in their distress at the tragic event, but with the best will in the world to oblige, and if possible to "spare the feelings of the family", he must not forget that JOHN DOE wants to know all about it, that JOHN DOE has paid him to get the information for him, and that JOHN DOE will complain at once when he finds that his dues are being withheld. It is true that JOHN DOE's curiosity is sometimes too expensive to be gratified, that he yearns to know things that the law or his neighbours' collective good taste have decided shall not be published. That is the limit of editorial discretion; the law and the canons of decency the newspaper must observe and willingly endeavours to observe. But neither of these has so far declared such news as murders, &c., provide to be taboo, the public has decided in favour of its publication; and RICHARD ROE, until his friend either murdered or was murdered, acquiesced. No question was until then raised by him as to its good purpose, and he was mute as to the idleness of the appetite for it. Is it fair that he should demand of a newspaper to make an exception to a rule with which he was formerly content, or that he should reproach its conductors as if the "idle curiosity" were theirs? Such news, to draw a simple illustration, may be said to be equivalent to the supply of pork hanging in a provision store on the sea front. There is a demand for pork; the storekeeper undertakes the supply, and no one dreams of regarding him as anything but a business man engaged in honest trade. But comes suddenly a very seasick passenger, and beholds the pork. It has a new and personal meaning for him. In short, it turns his stomach, the mere sight of it. "Put that horrid stuff away," he cries to the storekeeper, and explains his sorry plight. The storekeeper is sympathetic, and would gladly consider the passenger's feelings, but there is a run on pork, and he is compelled to be constantly exposing it to view. We may say that these remarks are prompted by the fact that we have been put in the position of that storekeeper, and have had to suffer a most extraordinary upbraiding from the sick passenger. It is the honest opinion of such a one that not one of our subscribers would clamour for details of events tragic in their nature and distressing to the concerned. In passing, it should be stated that we are not charged with giving details, but with mentioning that a murder took place in the house of RICHARD ROE, who would apparently find solace in his trouble if we deceived the aforesaid subscribers into believing that the murder was a case of measles. RICHARD ROE persists that the unpleasant truth "might have been easily avoided." We have tried, for the benefit of future applicants, to explain how such matters are not so easy as they may appear to the outsider, and why such favours should not be solicited.

Mr. R. Coughtrie has joined the Volunteer Corps.

The bandit Raisuli has been made Pasha of Arxan, an Atlantic port south of Tangier.

There is another royal birthday to-morrow, that of the King of Italy.

Chinese troops are formally taking charge of Newchwang to-day (Saturday) from the Japanese.

The limit of value up to which parcels for the Straits Settlements may be insured will be raised to \$1,200 on 1st January next.

The Association of Lancastrians in China (numbering over 1,000 members) held its annual dinner at the Shanghai Club on Nov. 2nd.

There seems to be a doubt of the authenticity of the message that the America-Japan trouble in San Francisco has been amicably settled.

Shooting in connection with the Volunteer Rifle Club for the Rifle Association Trophy and Handicap Cup will take place at Tid Hong Range next Saturday, 17th inst.

The following telegram from Manila was received at the American Consulate yesterday: "11 a.m. The cyclone reported from Yap on the 6th lies at present east of North Luzon, moving north west."

During the month of October there were 233.4 hours of sunshine. The mean temperature was 81.9 which is above the mean of the last 20 years for October, while the rainfall, 1,320 inches, was below the mean for the same period.

A Labour Member, in introducing into the Natal Parliament a Bill which has for its object confining the issuing of trade-licences to persons on the roll of electors, said that the Bill aimed at the competition—alions and coals. He promised the assembly that a favourable reception of the Bill would revolutionise existing commercial conditions in South Africa.

A telegram from the N.C. Daily News says:—On October 21st, when four days out from Singapore, a fire broke out on the s.s. *Boron Ardrossan* (1,825 tons net) which is under charter to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. The seat of the outbreak was discovered to be on the fourth lower deck in the hold, and after two days' arduous exertion, on the part of the crew the flames were extinguished. The ship arrived at Yokohama at full speed and the valuable cargo in the fore part of the hold is totally undamaged.

Viscount Aoki, the Japanese Ambassador to the United States, reports that the crew of the "Toyouke-maru," who were recently arrested at Alaska by the U.S. authorities, have been acquitted from a charge of poaching preferred against them. The U.S. authorities were unable to produce evidence to refute the statement of the master of the vessel that the 35 seal skins concealed on board were obtained outside U.S. territorial waters, and U.S. judicial authorities ordered the Japanese to be released.

Considerable excitement was caused in Manila on November 2nd when it was reported that a Japanese officer, a captain in the engineer corps, was caught in the act of making sketches and plans of the government fortifications in those islands and when searched was found to be in possession of several drawings and outlines showing the positions of the forts in Cavite and Manila and also designating the possible landings for vessels, throughout the archipelago.

The Hongkong Hotel Co. Ltd. were "at home" yesterday from eleven to noon, in their new private bar in Pedder Street. This is a cosy new room provided by the recent structural alterations, and is intended as an additional convenience "for residents only". A large crowd of—patrons and friends—called, and Manager Haynes and staff were very busy for an hour receiving congratulations and off-ting hospitality. The occasion was seized to drink the loyal toasts appropriate to the day, with cheers and the inevitable "tiger". The khaki uniform was very conspicuous. Before the crowd dispersed, the popular hotel manager and the establishment were also well-tasted.

On October 30th at Singapore, Captain Hainsworth of the s.s. "Hong Bee" and Dr. van Dert, medical officer of the same steamer, were charged with having failed to make a true declaration to the Port Health Officer as to the death of a passenger on board the steamer, and that they disobeyed the rules of the prevention of Disease Ordinance. The passenger was a coolie who died of cholera. The captain was discharged. The doctor, who admitted a mistaken diagnosis, was fined \$10, the magistrate remarking that he believed the accused knew all the time that it was cholera. The *Fiji Press* comments strongly on the lightness of the penalty, remarking, "for the basest of motives—avoidance of the payment of money—the health of the community is endangered. It is a most serious case."

The following programme of music will be played at to-morrow's Fête in the compound of the Roman Catholic Cathedral by the Machado's String Band:—

March..... "Die Kaiser Brigade," Möller
Overture ... "Poot and Peasant," Suppe
Selection ... "Tosti's Song," Pough
Song (Cornet Solo) "Sing me to sleep," Greene
Vals "Floradora,"Caké Walk "Anona," Bern
Barn Dance "Happy Derby," By the Band of the Royal West Kent Regt.

By the Band of the Royal West Kent Regt.:—

March..... "Die Kaiser Brigade," Möller
Overture ... "Poot and Peasant," Suppe
Selection ... "Tosti's Song," Pough
Song (Cornet Solo) "Sing me to sleep," Greene
Vals "Gold and Silver," Lohar
Capricho Espanol "Morana," Espinosa
Selection ... "Carmen," Bizet
Grand March "Pomp and Circumstance," Elgar

Great Britain and France have signed definitively a convention which was concluded in February in respect of the Anglo-French protectorate of the New Hebrides Island, Oceania.

It is notified that on and after 1st December next letters addressed to the Straits Settlements may be insured under the regulation in connection with the International Agreement for the Exchange of Insured Articles.

Colonel Charles Ellison Bates, on the retired list of the Bengal Staff Corps, who died at Carlton Woods, on September 24th, in his 68th year, served throughout the campaign of 1860 in China, including the action of Sino, the taking of Tangier, the capture of the Taku Forts, and the surrender of Peking (medal with two clasps).

It is notified in the *Gazette* that His Excellency the Governor has given his assent, in his name and on behalf of His Majesty the King, to the following Ordinance passed by the Legislative Council:—Ordinance No. 15 of 1906.—An Ordinance to amend the Prepared Opium Ordinance, 1891.Describing the recent heat-wave, one of the London papers reported that "in London over a dozen cases of mosquito bite have been treated at the hospitals, and dozens more have been dealt with by local doctors." The *Japan Chronicle* remarks that in the east faith healing is usually adopted in such cases.

The Marquardt concert party have returned from Canton, where they gave a well attended performance at the Club. They will give their farewell concert in the drawing room of the Hongkong Hotel on Monday next with a complete change of programme and a few requests. Tickets at \$1 are on sale in the hotel and by the Robinson Piano Co.

On the 21st of September the funeral took place at Nantes of Captain Bouguin, the late Military Attaché to the French Legation at Tokyo, who it will be remembered was sentenced to imprisonment during the recent war for divulging military secrets. According to *Le Petit Phare* the remains were taken to Nantes for burial from Annecy, but the cause of death is not stated.A Service paper states that the War Office intends to teach officers to cook. Whereon the *Singapore Free Press* has the following jester.There was once a cavalry colonel
Who cooked in a way so felonial
That the hardiest private
Could barely survive it,
So great was the anguish involved.A Service paper states that the War Office intends to teach officers to cook. Whereon the *Singapore Free Press* has the following jester.

There was once a cavalry colonel

Who cooked in a way so felonial

That the hardiest private

Could barely survive it,

So great was the anguish involved.

A steamship "Manchuria" was put in

charge of United States Marshal Hendry under

an attachment placed by the Pacific Commercial

Cable Company for \$300,000 for the

services of the cable company's steamer

"Restorer" in towing the "Manchuria".

It was alleged that the "Restorer" constantly towed the "Manchuria" at great

risk to the "Restorer" from August 20th, the

day the "Manchuria" went aground, until

September 16th, the day she was floated, Pay

was also demanded for the services of the

"Restorer" in towing the "Manchuria" to

Honolulu after she was floated. The

latter alleged that the "Manchuria" is

worth \$1,000,000 and that she had a cargo

valued at \$500,000.

A Peking dispatch states that a censor

has recently memorialised the Throne on

the subject of the proposed reforms and

amongst his suggestions is one in which he

strongly recommends the employment of

qualified foreigners experts in their respective

professions, some as advisers to the Imperial

Government and others as instructors and

advisors to the Chinese Government.

Japan had given proof of her good

intentions by the opening of Dalian to trade.

Sir Ernest Satow emphasised the extreme

difficulty of the position of the British

ambassador to the admiral assistance he had

received from the loyal and zealous servants

of the British Government.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF NEW YORK.

London, November 7th.

Mr. Hughes was elected Governor of New

York by a majority of 55,000. [2]

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

London, November 7th.

Letters Patent including Lubuk in the

Straits Settlements have been gazetted.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

YESTERDAY'S BULLETIN.

The following bulletin was issued yesterday

morning:—

Government House,

10.40 a.m.

His Excellency the Governor is slowly

improving. Complete rest will be required for at

least a week to come.

"No further bulletin will be issued for the

present.

J. M. ATKINSON, M.D.

RISE IN DOLLARS.

The inconvenience and hardship experienced

at Hongkong in consequence of the progressive

rise in the official valuation of the dollar are the

subject of a comment by Mr. Lubouchek in a

recent issue of "Truth." He says:—

"A non-commissioned officer serving in the

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to DAILY PRESS only, and special business matters to THE MANAGER.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address: Press, Codes: A.B.C., 5th Ed.

Liebers.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

SUNDAY, the 11th November, being the Anniversary of the BIRTHDAY of HIS MAJESTY VICTORIO EMANUEL III, KING OF ITALY, Mr. DE SZKENTHAL DE DAKASTO, Acting Consul for Austria-Hungary, in charge of the Italian Consulate General, will receive at the J. & R. Consulate for Austria-Hungary, Prince's Building, Ice House Street, from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1906. [2073]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

WE BEG TO NOTIFY our Customers and the Public generally that large REDUCTIONS have been made in our Prices to adjust them to the Rate of Exchange now ruling. These reductions will come into force on the 15th November, 1906, and the discount of 5/- hitherto allowed will cease as from that date.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong Dispensary,
Established A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1906. [2074]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship
"ARRATOON APCAR,"
Captain A. E. Ganthier, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1906. [2075]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"ARRATOON APCAR,"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk, into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th Nov. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1906. [2075]

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

CLASSES are being formed for LADIES in the subjects of "FIRST AID" and "HOME NURSING," and it is hoped to commence at the end of this month. The Hon. Dr. ATKINSON will lecture at the VICTORIA HOSPITAL, Barkay Road, and Dr. KOCH, will lecture at ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE. Names should be sent in at once to the undersigned.

FRANCIS CLARK,
"Braeside,"
Macdonell Road.
Hongkong, 8th November, 1906. [2066]

EDUCATIONAL.

ENGLISH LADY desires Morning Engagement. Usual English Subjects and Fluent French. Apply—TUITION," Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 20th October, 1906. [1197]

LESSONS IN FRENCH.

NEW and easy method of learning French in a few months, mainly by conversation by a Frenchman. Terms very moderate. Also Lessons in English by an English Lady. Apply by letter to—B. R. Caro of Office of this Paper. Hongkong, 16th August, 1906. [1577]



THE PUBLIC HEALTH & BUILDINGS ORDINANCE COMMISSION.

TAKE NOTICE that COMMISSION has been appointed to enquire into and Report on the following matters, viz.—

1. Whether the administration of the Sanitary and Building Regulations enacted by the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, as now carried out, is satisfactory, and, if not, what improvements can be made.

2. Whether any irregularity or corruption exists or has existed among the Officials charged with the administration of the aforesaid Regulations.

The Commission earnestly invite the Inhabitants of Hongkong and Kowloon to co-operate with them by forwarding any complaint they may have to make or suggestion to offer in connection with the matters aforesaid to the undersigned.

Any person examined as a witness in the enquiry aforesaid who in the opinion of the Commissioners makes a full and true disclosure touching all the matters in respect of which he is examined will receive a certificate from the Commission which will protect the witness against any civil or criminal proceedings which may be instituted against such witness in respect of any matter touching which he has been examined.

By Order,
W. BOWEN-ROWLANDS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1906. [1381]

ENTERTAINMENTS

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

TO BE GIVEN IN THE KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB ENCLOSURE, Austin Road, Kowloon.

THIS EVENING (SATURDAY),

10th NOVEMBER, AT 9 P.M.

Admission 31. Tickets to be obtained from MEMBERS or at the GATES.

DEBT LOCAL TALENT SECURED.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1906. [2050]

AL FRESCO FETE

IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT

DE PAUL

TO BE HELD IN THE

Compound of the Roman Catholic Cathedral.

TO-MORROW EVENING (SUNDAY),

11th NOVEMBER, FROM 9 P.M. TO 11 P.M.

ADMISSION TICKET. 31, which is entitled to a Souvenir on its presentation at the Souvenir Pavilion on the evening of the Fete.

The public is respectfully invited to inspect the various stalls from 2 to 7 p.m. on the 11th November, during which time Muchaloo's String Band will be in attendance.

Tea and cakes will be served during the afternoon.

By kind permission of Lieut. Col. A. G. Pirson and Officers of the Band of the Second Battalion "The Queen's Own" (Royal West Kent Regiment) will play from 9 to 11 p.m.

TICKETS can be obtained from To-day at Messrs. GRACE & CO., Hongkong Hotel Stall, and at the Roman Catholic Cathedral Compound on SUNDAY, the 11th November, from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. and at the gate on the night of the Fete.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1906. [2051]

INSURANCES

MARINE INSURANCE.

I have This Day Established Myself in Shanghai as AVERAGE ADJUSTER and am prepared to undertake the Adjustment of General and Particular Average and other Claims.

Telegraphic and postal address:
"WADMAN SHANGHAI,"
H. P. WADMAN,
Corresponding Associate,
Association of Average Adjusters,
Great Britain.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1906. [2052]

L'UNION OF PARIS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to accept Risks against Fire at current rates.

SIEMSSSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1904. [21]

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1905
£17,837,112.

1. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL... 23,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... 2,750,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... 687,500 0 0
II. FIRE FUNDS..... 3,365,720 19 8

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to accept RISKS against FIRE against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOME & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1906. [1349]

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to accept RISKS against FIRE Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. [31]

THE GLOBUS INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1906. [2338]

STEAM LAUNCH 14 Tons Registered
62 feet long, in very Good Condition.

Apply to—CARLOWITZ & CO.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1906. [2027]

FOR SALE OR HIRE.

MITSU BISHI DOOKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS, NAGASAKI.

CODE WORD: "DOCK."

A.I. A.B.C. and Engineering Code Used.

NEW DOCK NOW OPEN.

DOCK NO. 3.

Extreme Length... 722 feet

Length on Blocks... 714 "

Width of Entrance on Top... 98 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 88 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 344 "

DOCK NO. 4.

Extreme Length... 523 feet

Length on Blocks... 513 "

Width of Entrance on Top... 88 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 77 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 64 "

DOCK NO. 2.

Extreme Length... 371 feet

Length on Blocks... 351 "

Width of Entrance on Top... 66 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 53 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 22 "

PATENT SLIP.

Suitable for vessels up to 1,000

THE WORKS are well equipped with

LATEST PLANTS and APPLIANCES to undertake

BUILDING or

REPAIRING SHIPS, ELECTRICAL

WORK.

A LARGE STOCK of MATERIAL is

always kept on hand.

The COMPANY has the powerful steamer

"OURA-MARU" (712 tons, 700 I.H.P.

especially built for SALVAGE PURPOSES

equipped with necessary gear, always ready

Short Notice.

1175

NOTICES OF FIRMS

MITSU BISHI GOSHI-KWAISHA.

NOTICE.

DURING my Temporary Absence from this Port Mr. Y. SHIBUYA will take Charge of the Office of the above-named Company.

T. MATSUKI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1906. [2064]

NOTICE.

WE have Established Ourselves To-day under the Firm Name ULDERUP & SCHLUTER, Hongkong, as GENERAL MERCHANTS and ENGINEERING

AGENTS.

T. P. ULDERUP, C. SCHLUTER,
Office 1 & 2, Beaconsfield Arcade,
Hongkong, 15th October, 1906. [1919]

NOTICE.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

M. GEO. P. LAMMERT will offer for Sale by Public Auction.

On MONDAY,

the 12th day of November, 1906, at 2.30 p.m. at the SALES ROOMS, Duddell Street.

THE VALUABLE LEASHPOLD PROPERTY.

Known as No. 11, LOWER LASCAR ROW standing on the Piece or Parcel of Ground registered in the Land Office as the Remaining Portion of Section B of Inland Lot No. 70 held for the residue of a term of 75 years and for a further term of 324 years created thereby in a Crown Lease and Indenture of Extension of Inland Lot No. 70 respectively dated the 18th day of July, 1845, and the 23rd day of March, 1860. Subject to the payment of the due proportion of the annual Crown Rent and to the observance and performance of the Covenants and Conditions contained in the said Crown Lease and Indenture of Extension so far as they relate to the said premises.

As Seductive Smoke!

The name *The Young American* on your box of cigars is a guarantee of exceptional quality.

Every cigar perfection!
Every cigar means an hour of enjoyment!

On sale all over the world.
Sole importers.

The Holland-China Trading Co.
Shanghai-Hong-Kong-Tientsin

67-3

THE DREAM OF DISARMAMENT.

AMERICAN PEACE PARTY.

The disarmament movement seems to have some exponents in the United States. This extract from an address by Justice David J. Brewer of the United States Supreme Court at a recent Peace conference has attracted much attention: "When an American laid the Atlantic cable, he joined this continent to the old world, and the business men of this land, so magnificently represented here last night, have brought all nations into our family, and that is the family of nations. (Applause). It is the tremendous accumulation of resources, the wonderful extent of our industries, that have brought all nations into the close relationship which they now sustain to us. There is the source of the power exercised wisely and nobly by President Roosevelt. But the power was in the people back of him, and in the power which they had been accumulating through years and decades of commercial industry."

There is no danger to us, we can stop our military and naval armaments to-day, with absolute safety. (Applause). There is not a nation on the face of the globe that will attack us. If there is war between this country and a European nation, it will be because we commence it. Talk about the prowess of this nation—it was my pleasure and perhaps that of some of you, to be present at what was called the "Last March of the Grand Army of the Republic," some ten or twelve years ago in Washington. That Army marched through Pennsylvania Avenue from the Peace Statue down in front of the White House. All day long, from early morning till night, those men marched through the streets. They carried no weapons. The Grand Army cap was the only thing that told that they had been veterans on the battlefield, and yet as they marched firmly all the living day, a hundred thousand strong, in front of the reviewing stand, I felt as I never felt before, thrilled with the thought of the magnificent strength of this nation, and the certainty that it was safe against the assault of every nation in the world! (Applause). I have seen a parade of thirty thousand soldiers, artillery, cavalry and infantry—with all their arms and equipment; I have been in our fortifications with their immense guns moved by machinery as easily as a boy moves a toy pistol; I have been on our great ironclads and seen those wonderful engines of death; but I never had in my life such a sense of the power and strength of this nation as when I saw these unarmed veterans march silently down the avenue before the Chief Executive of the nation! And when to them you add these gallant soldiers who fought under Lee, and who now will fight for the Stars and Stripes, you may be sure that no nation will attack us! And when I say that I felt that sense of the power of this nation, I may add that that feeling was not confined to myself alone. Many a diplomat from foreign nations, as I know, looked at that procession and felt that here was a nation that was not safe to attack. So I believe that it would have been wise, if we had not agreed in this, to have made a distinct declaration that it is the sense of this Conference that this nation should take the lead in the limitation of armaments, military and naval, and then go before the next Hague Conference and say, "We are doing it,"—follow in our foot-steps! (Applause.)

I do think, passing a little from that, that we must realize the growing feeling in favour of peace and arbitration. The great heart of the American people beats in sympathy with that movement. It is no longer today a question to be settled by monarch and parliament or by congress alone. The common people, the people upon whom Abraham Lincoln rested, are the ones who are ruling this country and will rule the world, and you may be sure that the great heart of the common people of this land beats more and more strongly in favour of peace and arbitration, and they will stand by and support them, and one day (for all law is simply the crystallization of public opinion into force) they will see to it that it is crystallized into the law of this nation, and with this into the law of the world, that disputes between the nations as between individuals shall be settled by law in the courts and not by force and bullet. (Prolonged applause.)

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL

SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES

If you suffer from any disease due to an impure state of the blood, from whatever cause arising, you should trust the value of Clarke's Blood Purifier and Restorer. This is the only safe and certain remedy for all skin diseases, more popular than any other, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it promises to do—it cures skin and blood diseases PROBABLY.

**Clarke's
Blood
Mixture**

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER
EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For SCORFIA, RASHES, SCURVY, ECZEMA, BLOTHES, SPOTS, BLOOD POISON, BLACKHEADS, ULCERS, PIMPLES, SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES, SORES OF ALL KINDS. It is a safe and permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE. This mixture is pleasant to the taste and removes all disease from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRYED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT
UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48 Bridge Street Row, Chester, writes: "Just a line in favour of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I have ordered for seven months, and tried many things with it, but it will not take your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' — June 30, 1906."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World

ASK FOR

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

57

**CHARLES DAY & CO.,
LONDON,**

ARE THE SOLE EXPORT BOTTLING AGENTS
FOR

**JOHN JAMESON & SON'S
WHISKEY.**

And on each Label must be found the following

Notice and Signature.

"In order that Consumers may feel assured of genuineness, we would request attention to this our Special Export Label, and to our Trade Mark and Name on Corks, Capsules and Cases, also to age mark."

At Drug Stores.
Send 10c in stamps to the HERPICIDE CO.,
Detroit, Mich. for a sample.

WHAT
NEWBRO'S
HERPICIDE
HAS DONE
FOR OTHERS
IT MAY DO
FOR YOU



CLARENCE HAMILTON

Enclosed you will find a recent photograph of my self, showing the growth of my hair since beginning the use of your Herpicide. Before using Herpicide, the top of my head was completely bald, but the use of only two bottles has brought new growth of hair. I had spent between \$30 and \$50 on other remedies, but failed to derive any benefit until using your Herpicide. I cannot commend this remedy too highly to any with dandruff, baldness or falling hair."

(Signed) CLARENCE HAMILTON,
Atlanta Police Department,
Atlanta, Georgia.

WHILE CHRONIC BALDNESS is incurable, many cases of primary or incipient baldness have been completely cured with Newbro's Herpicide, the original remedy that kills the dandruff germs. Of course, the rational plan is to save the hair while there is hair to save, but even after it is gone there is a "fighting chance" if the hair follicles are not atrophied. Herpicide stops itching of the scalp instantly.

At Drug Stores.
Send 10c in stamps to the HERPICIDE CO.,
Detroit, Mich. for a sample.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
SPECIAL AGENTS.

2071

168-2

Revolutionists, a similar outcry should be raised when foreigners openly ally themselves with a body which has hoisted the standard of rebellion against the monarchy. Most Russians, unable to realize the fact that the origin of the deputation is very different from what they naively suppose, unhesitatingly characterize it as an improper interference in the domestic affairs of Russia, which ought not to be tolerated by any country. Hence unless attempts may be made practically to impress upon these foreign benefactors the desirability of minding their own business for the future. Rumours are now circulating that the projected banquet may culminate in a shindy.

RUSSIAN CRISIS

Cossack Brutality.

The trial took place at Kharson of fifty-seven peasants, who were charged with destroying the estate of M. Krichevskiy, a former Minister. The evidence revealed the fact that that horrible atrocities were committed upon the peasants and other accused by the authorities. The chief of the district, who arrived on the spot soon after the deviation of the estate with a detachment of Cossacks, assembled all the peasants supposed to have been concerned in the affair, and without making any investigation directed the peasants to administer the last sacrament to them. The Cossacks were then ordered to beat the peasants to death. The scene of horror lasted four hours, twenty-three peasants being killed and 133 receiving to ribs injuries. The Cossacks became exhausted from their work of brutality, and compelled other peasants to continue flogging their own fathers, sons, and brothers. The man who was killed was one of innocent, the guilty having fled before the arrival of the Cossacks.

After these revelations the Public Prosecutor decided not to avail himself of the official report. The Court, nevertheless, sentenced sixty-three of the accused to varying terms of imprisonment. The remaining thirty-four were acquitted.

The boycotting of the Government schools has reached an acute stage. Bands of Terrorists prevent the children from going to the schools, and smash the windows of the school buildings. In consequence the Government has threatened to suppress all the Polish private schools if the government institutions are further molested.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. Peter's Church, Queen's Road, West, 22nd Sunday after Trinity. Harvest Festival. Holy Communion 7.30 a.m. Morning Prayer 11 a.m.—Vespers 12.15; Te Deum, Lauds, Jubilate, Ossian; Hymns 37, 39, 425 and 576; Kyrie, Evening Prayer 6.30; Magnificat, Sancti; Nunc Dimittis, Fletton; Hymns 37, 38, 39 and 14.

The Church luncheon, "Dayspring," will call on ships carrying white crews, to bring friends ashore to the services, between 9.15 and 10.30 a.m., and between 5.15 and 6 p.m. (Kowloon Police Pier 10.30 and 11.15), returning afterwards. The "Answering Praise" is the call flag. All the settings are free and unappropriated. Visitors welcome. Books, etc., provided.

Sunday School 10—10.45 a.m.

UNION CHURCH, Kennedy Road. Minister: Rev. C. H. Hickling. 11 a.m. Worship. Hymn 37, Chant 61, Anthem "Look up to God" (hymn-music), Hymns 391 and 335. 4 p.m. Sunday School at Union Church. British School at Kowloon and Quarry Bay 6.30. 6 p.m. Worship, Psalm 84, Hymns 615, 16, 172 and 618. Monday 3 p.m. Congregational School, Mui Shue, Refreshments, all at 50c. Invited. Wednesday 6 p.m. "Studies in Christian Science," Mental Healing (conducted by Dr. M. W. D. Headworth). Friday 8 p.m. Christian Endeavour Society. Subject: "Are we keeping our Vows?"

CONGREGATIONAL SERVICES, York Building, Chater Road, Saturday 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays 5.30 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road (Roman Catholic). Mass, Benediction and Sermont (in English) at 10 a.m.

CONGREGATIONAL SERVICES, York Building, Chater Road, Sundays 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays 5.30 p.m.

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CONGREGATIONAL SERVICES, York Building, Chater Road, Sundays 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays 5.30 p.m.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

AMIGO, German str., 271, N. Baltzer, 8th November—Pakhoi 6th Nov., Pigs and General—Jensen & Co.
ANDREW RICKMANS, German str., 8th Nov., from Canton.
ARRATON AYCAR, British str., 2,331, A. E. Gantley, 9th Nov.—Calcutta 24th October, Penang 30th and Singapore 2nd Nov., General, David Sasse & Co., Ltd.
CHILDA, Norwegian str., 1,102, H. Nieboer, 9th Nov.—Bangkok 1st Nov., General—Nippon Yusen Kaihatsu.
CHIYUEN, Chinese steamer, 9th November, from Canton.
CRANEY, British str., 2,030, W. E. Steele, 9th November—Duluth 12th October—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
DAKOTAH, British steamer, 9th November, from Canton.
FORMOSA, British str., 2,615, B. W. H. Snow, 9th Nov.—London 22nd Sept., and Singapore 2nd Nov., General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
FRI, Norwegian str., 860, C. Wagle, 9th Nov.—Bangkok 30th October, Rice—Augard, Thorson & Co.
HATTAK, British str., 1,183, J. S. Ronach, 9th November—Coast Ports via Swatow 8th Nov., General—Douglas Lapraik & Co.
HOLSTEIN, German steamer, 9th November, from Canton.
KICKLAW, British steamer, 9th November, from Canton.
MARIE, German str., 1,168, J. Petersen, 9th November—Haiphong 11th Nov., Coal and Pigs—Jensen & Co.
MAHAN MARU, Japanese str., 702, I. Sakurai, 9th Nov.—Tamsui 12th Nov., General—Osaka Shosen Kaihatsu.
SEXTA, German str., 982, Kraefft, 9th Nov.—Amoy 8th Nov., Vermicelli—Siemens & Co.
TAMING, British str., 1,350, A. W. Osterbridge, 9th November—Manila 6th Nov., General—Butterfield & Swire.
THOMAS, Norwegian str., 1,189, F. Jepsen, 8th Nov.—Samarang 25th Oct., General—Sander, Weller & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE
Nov. 9th.
None.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 9th.
SAN DOMINGO, Dutch str., for Yokohama.
CLAVERDON, British str., for Newcastle.
HONGKONG, British str., for Swatow.
KANJU MARU, Japanese str., for Swatow.
KOUN MARU, Japanese str., for Kobe.
PHU YEN, French str., for Hongkong.
REIN, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.
STANDARD, Norwegian str., for Seagon.
TINGSAK, British str., for Shanghai.
YUEN SANG, British str., for Manila.

SHIPPING REPORTS.
The German str. *Sexta* reports: Fine weather and N.E. winds.
The British str. *Hattak* reports: Fresh northerly breeze and overcast.
The British str. *Arratton Aycar* reports: Strong northerly wind and high sea from port to port.
The British str. *Taming* reports: Generally fine clear weather with moderate to strong N.E. monsoon and high sea.
The British str. *Connaly* reports: Fair weather until passing Singapore; thence up strong N. and N.E. winds, heavy head sea and constant rain.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

Nov. 9th.
ABERDEEN DOCKS—*Chidai Maru*, *Severa Morena*, *Kowloon Doctor*, *Sorong*, *Sabre*, *Montral*, *H.M.S. Taku*, *Montague*, *Borneo*, *Amara*, *Empress of India*, *Dover*, *Costa Rica Doctor*—*Hypothia*, *Titan*, *Tan*, *Taming*.

INTIMATION.

PERCY PIGOTT,
SHIP AND FREIGHT BROKER,
MELBOURNE, VICTORIA.

VESSELS CHARTERED and Freights
Arranged to any Port in the World.
Sals of Steamers & Sailing Vessels effected.
Telegraphic address: "PIGOTT," Melbourne.
Postal address: Steamship Buildings, Collins Street, Melbourne. (1701)

VESSELS ON THE BERTH
DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

THE Company's Steamer
"HATTAN"
Captain J. S. Bonell, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 10th inst., at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 7th November, 1906. (1904)

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamer
"ERNEST SIMONS,"
Captain Boudon, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about MONDAY, 12th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 7th November, 1906. (1905)

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE
ITALIANA.
Florio and Rukatino United Companies.

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGA-
POLE AND PENANG.
Having connection with Company's Mail
Steamers to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID,
MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA,
etc. VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN,
ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and
SOUTH AMERICAN Ports up to CALLAO.
(Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN
GULF and HADJAD, also BARCELONA,
VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and
MALAGA.)

THE Steamer
"FISCHIA,"
Captain Doder, will be despatched as above
on TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at Noon.
At Bombay the Steamer is discharging in
Victor Dock.

For further particulars regarding Freight
and Passage, apply to
CARLOWITZ & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1906. (1906)

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k." nearest Hongkong "h." midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m." and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "l.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & BIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	NILE	Brit. str.	—	E. P. Martin, E.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 7th inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP	MEMPHIS	Brit. str.	—	—	SHewan, Tomes & Co.	About 15th inst.
LONDON & VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	DELTA	Brit. str.	—	C. L. Daniel	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 17th inst., at Noon.
MARSEILLES, AS, VIA PORTS OF CALL	AUSTRALIEN	Frenstr.	—	Barillon	MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES	On 13th inst., at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, COPENHAGEN, &c.	SIAM	Dan str.	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	About 1st Nov.
BREMEN VIA PORTS OF CALL	ROON	Ger. str.	—	E. Meiners	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 21st inst., at Noon.
HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SEGOVIA	Ger. str.	—	Hildebrandt	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 24th inst.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	BRISGAVIA	Ger. str.	—	Brahm	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 1st inst.
HAVRE, ANTWERP & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SITHONIA	Ger. str.	—	Mayordiels	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 30th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	C. FRED. LAEISZ	Ger. str.	—	Schmidt	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 2nd Dec.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	ANDALUSIA	Ger. str.	—	v. Hoff	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 28th Dec.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG	REHANNA	Ger. str.	—	D. Mistorizo	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	On 14th Dec.
TRISTE, AC, VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	TRISTE	Aus str.	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 20th inst., P.M.
PETRONIA	RUS str.	—	—	—	SHewan, Tomes & Co.	About 10th Dec.
YEDDO	Brit. str.	—	—	—	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	About 24th inst.
IMPERIAL	Am str.	—	—	Cowley	ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.	About 13th inst.
SAIN T PATRICK	Brit. str.	—	—	—	SHewan, Tomes & Co.	About 16th inst.
VERONA	Ger. str.	—	—	—	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	About 10th Dec.
EMPEROR OF INDIA	DOBRENSZ	1 m.	—	—	CARLOWITZ & CO.	About 17th Dec.
ATHENIAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 22nd inst., at 4 P.M.
RESIDENT	AM. str.	1 m.	—	T. P. Garlick	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 28th inst., at Noon.
KASATO MARU	DAKOTAI	Brit. str.	—	W. E. C. S. Filmer	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 27th inst.
TAIWAN	TAIWAN	Ger. str.	—	—	—	Middle of Dec.
WILLEHAD	WILLEHAD	Brit. str.	—	—	—	About 21st inst.
FOEMOSA	FOEMOSA	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 12th inst., at Noon.
CAMBODIA	CAMBODIA	Brit. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	About 9th inst.
TSIEN	TSIEN	Brit. str.	—	—	SHewan, Tomes & Co.	About 3rd Dec.
HUANGHUA	HUANGHUA	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 14th inst.
ERNEST SIMONS	ERNEST SIMONS	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 12th inst.
ANDALUSIA	ANDALUSIA	Ger. str.	—	—	MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES	On 13th inst., at 4 P.M.
ITHAKA	ITHAKA	Brit. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 13th inst.
DEVANIA	DEVANIA	Brit. str.	—	T. H. Hinde, E.N.R.	SIEMSEN & CO.	On 16th inst.
P. U. LUITPOLD	P. U. LUITPOLD	Ger. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 21st inst.
AMBRIA	AMBRIA	Ger. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 26th inst.
QUARTA	QUARTA	Ger. str.	—	H. Madson	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 12th inst., Daylight.
MASAN MARU	MASAN MARU	Jap str.	—	I. Sakurai	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 13th inst., Daylight.
FUKUSHIMA MARU	FUKUSHIMA MARU	Jap str.	—	S. Ito	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 14th inst., Daylight.
KUEICHOW	KUEICHOW	Brit. str.	—	G. Hooker	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 12th inst.
HAITAN	HAITAN	Brit. str.	—	R. Rosch	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 13th inst.
ZAFIRO	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	—	—	SHewan, Tomes & Co.	On 16th inst.
TEAN	TEAN	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 17th inst.
LOONGSANG	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	A. C. Smith	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 16th inst., at 4 P.M.
RUEH	RUEH	Brit. str.	—	R. Almond	SHewan, Tomes & Co.	On 17th inst., at Noon.
HOISANG	HOISANG	Brit. str.	—	J. M. Hay	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	To day, at 3 P.M.
AREATOON AYCAR	AREATOON AYCAR	Brit. str.	—	W. E. Sawyer	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 13th inst., at 3 P.M.
ISCHIA	ISCHIA	Ital str.	—	A. E. Gentles	DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.	On 14th inst., at 3 P.M.
			—	Dodero	CARLOWITZ & CO.	On 13th inst., at Noon.

HONGKONG—MANILA.



CHINA AND MANILA

STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon, midships, Electric Light, Perfect Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

The twin-screw g.s. "SHAWMUT" and "TREMONT" are fitted with very Superior Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures cleanliness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

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POST OFFICE NOTICES.

CLOSING OF CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PARCEL MAILS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.
Parcels for the United Kingdom via Gibraltar posted up to 5 p.m. on the 16th instant are due in London on the 22nd of December, 1906.

With an additional fee of 60 cents, parcels may be sent via Brindisi and if posted before 5 p.m., on the 16th instant, would accompany the letter mail, which is due in London on the 15th instant.

Parcels intended for New Year's delivery should also be forwarded by the mail of the 16th instant, as the subsequent parcel mail of the 1st of December via Gibraltar is scheduled to arrive in London on the 5th January, 1907.

The rates of postage on ordinary parcels to United Kingdom are as follows:

For a parcel not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight 60 cents.

" " 11 lbs. 1.20 "

" " 11 lbs. 1.80 "

All parcels containing Jewellery or any article of Gold or Silver must be insured. This includes Silver or Gold mounted Walking Sticks or Umbrellas; all insured parcels must be sealed. The seals must bear the impression of a device or private mark. Coops must not be used for sealing purposes.

The Ernest Simon, with the French mail of the 12th ultimo, left Saigon on Friday, the 9th inst., at 6 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Monday, the 12th inst. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 9th September.

Postal Mail for CANTON, WUCHOW and SAMSHUI will be closed on week-days at 7.30 a.m. and at 6 p.m. until further notice.

FOR

PMR

DATE

Manila	Zafiro	Saturday, 10th, 11.00 A.M.
Macau	Hemera	Saturday, 10th, 1.15 P.M.
Singapore, Samarang and Souratay	Hopson	Saturday, 10th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Hansong	Saturday, 10th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Wuhaiwei, Chien & Tientsin	Kueichow	Saturday, 10th, 3.45 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui	Swatow Mart	Saturday, 10th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuchow	Haitan	Sunday, 11th, 9.00 A.M.
Macau	Hemera	Monday, 12th, 1.15 P.M.
Malaya, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth		
Europe, &c., India via Tuticorin (Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.)	Zafiro	Saturday, 10th, 11.00 A.M.
Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearances will be included in this contract mail.		
Macau		
Singapore, Penang and Colombo		
Mal., Kota, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C. and Seattle, Wash.		
Swatow, Amoy and Ningpo		
Manila		
Kobe		
Manila, &c., India via Tuticorin (Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.)		
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)		
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearances will be included in this contract mail.)		
The Parcel mail will be closed on Friday, the 16th inst., at 6 p.m.		
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)		
Nippon Maru		
10% DISCOUNT FOR CASH.		
RAPHAEL TUCK'S XMAS. CARDS		
OF VARIOUS DESIGNS AND DESCRIPTIONS.		
NOW ON VIEW.		
10% DISCOUNT FOR CASH.		
H. RUTTONJEE.		
5, AGUILAR STREET, HONGKONG, and 37 and 38, ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON.		
Hongkong, 1st November, 1906.		
TO-DAY.		
The C.P.R. str. <i>Empress of Japan</i> left Vancouver on Tuesday, the 30th Oct., a.m. for Hongkong via the usual ports of call.		
MERCHANT STEAMERS.		
The German str. <i>Landgraf Schieff</i> left Moji on the 5th inst. for this port, and is due to arrive on or about the 16th inst.		
The str. <i>Lightning</i> , from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 6th inst., a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 11th inst.		
The I.G.M. str. <i>Willehadi</i> left Nagasaki on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at 4 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Sunday, the 11th inst., at 4 p.m.		
The P. & O. str. <i>Peninsular</i> left Singapore for this port on the 6th inst., at 10 a.m.		
The N.Y.K. str. <i>Samuki Maru</i> (European Line) left Kotsu for this port via Moji on the 2nd inst., and is expected here on the 12th inst.		
The J.C.J. Lijn str. <i>Tjimahi</i> left Meassan for this port on the 5th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 13th inst.		
The C.P.R. str. <i>Athenian</i> arrived at Nagasaki at 7.30 a.m. on Thursday, the 8th inst., and left again at 2 p.m. same day, for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive at 6 a.m. on Saturday, the 10th inst.		
TO-MORROW.		
Al Fresco Fete, Compound of the Roman Cathedral, 9 p.m.		
OPTUM.		
Quotations are— Allow 10% net to 10% off.		
Malwa New \$840 to per pion.		
Malwa Old \$800 to "		
Malwa Old \$800 to "		
Malwa Old \$800 to "		
Fernan fine quality \$700 to "		
Fernan extra fine \$700 to "		
Fatna New \$320 to per chost.		
Fatna Old \$350 to "		
Banara New \$370 to "		
Banara Old \$380 to "		
VESSELS EXPECTED.		
THE AMERICAN MAIL.		
The T.K.K. str. <i>Nippon Maru</i> sailed from Yokohama on the 1st inst., and will be due at this port on the 12th inst.		
The O. & O. str. <i>Doric</i> sailed from Yokohama on the 9th inst., and is due here on the 19th inst.		
The P.M. str. <i>Alpha</i> sailed from San Francisco for Hongkong on the 20th Oct.		
THE FRENCH MAIL.		
The M.M. str. <i>Ernest Simon</i> left Saigon on Friday, the 9th inst., at 6 a.m., for this port.		

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Hongkong, November 8th.

COMPANY.	PAID UP	QUOTATION
Alhambra	\$200	120
Banks—		
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	3517, sellers
National B. of China	46	147, buyers
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	12s. 0d.	71, sellers
China-Borneo Co.	\$12	10, sellers
China Light & P. Co.	\$10	116, sellers
China Provident	\$10	92.25, sellers
Cotton Mills—		
Evo.	1s. 6d.	72, 73
Hongkong	\$10	13, sellers
International	7s. 7d.	70
Loo Kung Mow	1s. 10d.	85
Soochow	7s. 5d.	55
Dairy Farm	\$6	118, make & buy
Docks and Wharves—		
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	100, sellers
H. & W. D. D.	\$50	151, sellers
New Amoy Dock	\$50	103, sellers
Shanghai Dock and		
Long Co., Ltd.	1s. 10d.	104, 105
H. & H. Wharf	100	102
Fenwick & Co., Coo.	\$25	22, sellers
Green Island Cement	\$10	10, sellers
Hongkong & Gas.	\$10	175, buyers
Longkong Electric	\$10	15, buyers
H. H. L. Tramways	\$100	106, sales
Hongkong Hotel Co.	\$50	112
Hongkong Ice Co.	\$25	220, sellers
Hongkong Rope Co.	\$10	93, sellers
Hongkong Waterboat	\$10	16, buyers
Insurances—		
Canton	\$50	100, sellers
China Fire	\$20	95, make & buy
China Traders	\$25	105, buyers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	332, make & buy
North China	\$5	18, 85
Union	\$100	173, sellers
Yangtze	\$60	105, sellers
Land and Building—		
Hongkong Land	\$10	34, sellers
Humphrey's Estate	\$10	111, sellers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$10	38
Ts. 50	Ts. 97	x new issue, sellers
Shanghai Land	Ts. 25	Ts. 55, new issue, sellers
West Point Building	\$60	100, sellers
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fr. 250	450, nominal
Rauta	13/10	19, sellers
Philippine Co.	\$10	56, sellers
Refineries—		
China Sugar	\$100	115, sellers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	112, sellers
Steamship Companies		
China and Manila	\$25	123, sellers
Douglas Steamship	\$50	340, sellers
H. & Canton & M.	\$15	171, buyers
Indo-China S. N. Co.	\$10	173, sellers
Shell Transport Co.	\$21	31, buyers
Star Ferry	\$10	175, seller & buy
No. 10	\$5	18, sellers
Shanghai & H. Dying	\$50	Nominal
South China M. Post	\$5	222, sellers
Steam Laundry Co.	\$5	45.75
Stores & Dispensaries		
Campbell, M. & Co.	\$10	32
Powell & Co., Wm.	\$10	18, sellers
Watkins & Co., A. S.	\$10	12, sellers
United Agents	\$10	15, sellers
DU PONT	\$10	15, sellers
VERNON & SMYTH		

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.		
AMARA	British str., 1,561	F. J. Mattock, 28th Oct.—Swatow 27th Oct., Ballast.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
ANDREW RICKMERS	German str., 1,020	W. Turner, 30th Oct.—Kohsinchang 21st Oct., Rice and General.—Butterfield & Swire.
BORNEO	German str., 1,844	A. Dosker, 18th October—Sandakan 16th October, Timber.—Matheson & Co.
CANTON MARU	Japanese str., 2,742	S. Hirai, 6th Nov.—Nagasaki 1st November, General.—Chines.
DAKOTAH	British str., 2,300	Rose, 4th Nov.—San Francisco and Shanghai 1st November, General.—Standard Oil Co.
DOVAT	Norwegian str., 723	Poulsen, 3rd Nov.—Wakamatsu 18th October, Coal.—Order.
ELISABETH RICKMERS	German str., 998	W. Botsford, 2nd Nov.—Bangkok 26th Oct., Rice and General.—Butterfield & Swire.
EMPEROR OF INDIA	British str., 3,052	E. Bootham, 21st Oct.—Vancouver 2nd Oct., and Shanghai 18th, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.
FALK	Norwegian str., 1,890	G. M. Gundersen, 2nd Nov.—Kuchinotan 2nd Nov., Coal.—Misai Bussai Kuchinotan.
FAUSANG	British str., 1,530	F. Wheeler, 6th November—Moji 1st Nov., Coal.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
FOOKSANG	British str., 1,987	W. E. Sawyer, 5th Nov.—Calcutta 22nd Oct., Coal.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
FRITHJOE	Norwegian str., 897	H. A. Haraldsen, 4th Nov.—Bangkok 27th Oct., Rice.—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.
GEHRMANIA	German str., 1,714	H. Lorenzen, 2nd Nov.—Kuchinotan 2nd Nov., Rice.—Jensen & Co.
HANGHANG	British str., 1,356	Spencer Wilde, 8th Nov.—Shanghai 3rd Nov., General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
HELIOPOLIS	British str., 2,967	K. Kelley, 6th Nov.—Kuchinotan 2nd Nov., Coal.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
HOLSTEIN	German str., 1,103	A. Nejahr, 3rd November—Moji 1st Oct., Coal.—Jensen & Co.
HOPSON	British str., 1,359	J. M. Hay, 2nd November—Samarang and Sourabaya 22nd October, Sugar.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
HOUPANG	British str., 1,236	M. Miller, 5th November—Shanghai 1st Nov., General.—Kierkegaard, Star Ferry.
ICHITA	Italian str., 2,734	Doder, 8th Nov.—Kuchinotan 2nd Nov., General.—Jensen & Co.
ICHIGAN	British str., 1,209	W. F. Paap, 2nd Nov.—Bangkok 25th Oct., Rice.—Siemens & Co.
KAGA MARU	Japanese steamer, 3,006	A. Christensen, 3rd November—Shanghai 31st October, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
KIENKANG	British str., 1,236	M. Miller, 5th November—Shanghai 1st Nov., General.—Kierkegaard, Star Ferry.
KIUNGKOW	British str., 1,215	G. Hooker, 2nd Nov.—Tientsin 25th Oct., Chofu and Weihaiwei 27th Oct., General.—Butterfield & Swire.
KIUNGKOW	British str., 1,215	G. Hooker, 2nd Nov.—Tientsin 25th Oct., Chofu and Weihaiwei 27th Oct., General.—Butterfield & Swire.
KIUNGKOW	British str., 1,215	G. Hook

THE REFORM MOVEMENT IN CHINA.

The traveling commissioners have not been long in making their influence felt at Peking. A short time ago their recommendations led to the edict promising the introduction of financial and administrative reforms, and holding out the hope of the grant of constitutional government. Now another decree has been published ordering the abolition of the use of opium within ten years, and commanding the Council of State to devise regulations for giving effect to the prohibition. That the reform party in China should be anxious to stamp out the opium vice is not surprising. Its ravages extend far and wide among the official class, as well as among the people, and indulgence spells eventual ruin to the character and intellect of the victims. The abolition of the opium in China will, of course, involve serious loss to India, whence a large portion of the drug is obtained. The declarations of Mr. Morley on the question show, however, that the present government will be ready to assent to measures restricting the importation, provided that the Chinese authorities prove themselves to be in earnest by their actions as well as their edicts. But the larger portion of the opium consumed in China is now grown in that country, and in view of the difficulties involved in eradicating a deeply-rooted practice and the present hostility to all foreign interests in China, it is impossible to avoid the suspicion that interested parties may turn the anti-opium agitation into a movement for arresting the importation from abroad for the advantage of the native grower.

The value of the new imperial edict will depend on the nature of the measures which the Council of State may draw up, and above all, on the manner in which they may be executed. Without some change in the character and spirit of the official class it is hard to see how the edict is to produce much real improvement. The success of the efforts to stamp out the use of opium will, in fact, be bound up with the progress of the general movement of reform, of which it is an example and a result. There is no doubt that since the bitter lessons of 1900 progressive ideas have been gaining an increasing hold on the minds of the Emperor-Dowager and her entourage. But desire for reform does not imply capacity to give effect to the desire. During the last few years numerous decrees have been issued, aiming at the introduction of modern education, at the establishment of a new national army, and of a new system of police, and at the initiation of reforms in the chaotic currency system, and the baronial and antiquated legal procedure of the empire. But so far there has been little to show for all the edicts, schemes, and proposals of reform. Changes have been made only on paper, or else when actual results have been achieved they can be traced to the efforts of a few vigorous individuals, not to any general improvement in the system of administration, or in the character of the official class. The difficulties in the way of real reform are enormous. Nearly all the officials in power are men trained in the ancient system of education and though of late some have spent a few months in Japan the period has not been sufficient to remove the ignorance and prejudices of the past, and the only effect has been to fill their minds with a confused medley of new ideas, and to develop a dangerous belief in their infallibility. The absence of public spirit, and the prevalence of corruption all through the official class constitute a more serious obstacle than lack of knowledge or training, and render the prospect of any widely-extended system of reform remote at present. The extension of the telegraph is bringing the government into closer touch with many parts of the Empire, but the vast size of the country, the absence of rapid communications, the long-established tradition of provincial independence, and the strength of local feeling still impose formidable restrictions on the control of the Peking authorities, and the application of any reform that may be decreed must depend on the character and abilities of the officials in each district and province.

It is impossible, therefore, not to feel sceptical as to the real success of an organised movement of reform directed from the centre. But the new attitude of the Chinese Court is important, inasmuch as it encourages progressive officials in the provinces to attempt measures of reform and development in the territories under their authority, while the weakness of central control is at least from the paralyzing influence exercised at Peking. The success obtained in different directions by the two great Viceroys, Yuan Shikai of Chihli and Chang Chih-tung of Hupeh and Hunan, suggests that reform may perhaps first develop as a provincial movement. Both viceroys have shown themselves ready to make use of men trained abroad and to consult foreign advisers. Both have trained and organized military academies, arsenals, and hospitals. Both have set up a system of new schools, where an attempt is being made to teach Chinese in a practical way, to give instruction in western subjects and to cultivate national and military feeling by drill and patriotic preaching. The creation of colleges for teachers and for agriculture and industry, of new police forces, the improvement of the conditions of the towns, and some attempts at least to simplify and purify the methods of administration, are other examples of their reforming zeal. These developments, which have sprung into being during the last year or two, and which received an immense stimulus from the late war, undoubtedly furnish a striking advance on the conditions of old China. Many would have been deemed incredible six years ago. On the other hand, it is also true that most of the improvement is on the surface, and that it is often marred by various defects, which can easily be traced to failings in the character of those entrusted with their execution. These failings are, of course, the inevitable result of the long stagnation of the empire, which could not fail to produce moral as well as intellectual lethargy. Time alone can show how far the spirit of the official class will be improved by the introduction of young and vigorous men trained in Japanese methods, and by the influence which the growing semi-independence of the provinces, the enlarged outlook produced by the new educational system is expected to exercise on the Chinese mind in general.

At any rate, the hope of reform in China seems to depend on the success of the reforms not being begun in individual provinces. Their effect will not be confined to the limits within which they are applied. Every improvement in one province is an incentive and example to officials in other parts of the empire and to the central government. They also have an important educational effect on the people, stimulating the growing spirit of restlessness, and concentrating vague aspirations on definite objects. At present officials often manipulate so-called reforms for their own advantage. But the influence of the late war, of the many Japanese in China, of the new students and of native press is producing a temper in the nation which may compel the official class to change its methods. Otherwise a dangerous handi would be given to the anti-dynastic party which is plotting, especially in the south, for the overthrow of the present regime.

THE PARABLE OF THE NUTS.

GERMAN THOUGHT ON BRITAIN AND THE REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.
BY AN ENGLISH RESIDENT IN GERMANY.

The eyes of all German Imperialists are fixed with a peculiar intensity of interest upon Great Britain just now. Needless to say the apparently set purpose of this country to diminish its defensive and offensive land and sea power is accepted—with hardly concealed satisfaction—as a further indication of that decline in national vigour which German political students have for some time included in their calculations for the future.

I cannot better suggest the picture which we present to this penetrating people at the moment than by quoting the recent observation of a German friend—a man whose words are somewhat echoed in this country—during some references to the future influence of arbitration and the limitation of armaments, in which interest certain weak-kneed Britons have been sounding the retreat of the retrenchment policy of the present Government:

"England must please herself although we cannot yet without some apprehension a growing weakness which, with the certainty of a natural law, must ultimately produce displacement of power and consequently international disturbance. You have your Navy? Certainly!

Int. see, my friend, in precisely the same way

does a nut possess its shell, but if the kernel of the nut is withered and shrivelled the resisting power of the unshelled shell is very materially reduced. So with a nation. Nothing seems clearer to a close student of your race than that your navy is covering a withering and shrinking virility and vigour both of body and mind. And I ask you to consider of the result if two nuts—one whose kernel is sound, the other decayed—are crushed together in the strong grip of war.

"As for us your leagues of peace and international arbitrations are as the crackling of thorns beneath a pot. They can never abolish war, for in the society of nations interested, are so intertwined that the arbitrators states can never be impartial. Therefore, we Germans hold with your Lord Bacon, that war is 'the highest trial of right.' National existence is dependent on power, and Bismarck spoke for Germany to all time when he said, 'the only healthy basis for a great state is national selfishness, and not romantic idealism. Not by speeches and resolutions of saviors are great decisions decided, but by blood and iron.' So Germany my friend is determined to rely for her greatness on blood and iron and not on beautiful sentiments and foreign investments. The shell of the German nut shall be strong and hard, but behind that the sound kernel of a resolute and vigorous race."

Again, another very pregnant remark was made to me by a German merchant prince who has identified himself very closely with the colonial movement:

"Do not you, Englishmen," he said, "ever stop to consider what agonies you are when you talk about leagues for the preservation of international peace, now that you can get all the territory you can possibly want? But you must be very simple agonies as well if you believe that such beautiful sentiments will cause Germany to rest satisfied with the fact that while England has practically all the colonies, we shall better off, just as the significance of such utterances if we realize at the foundation of Germany's political belief is that 'Macht geht vor Recht'—'Might is better than Right'; and so long as one powerful nation in the community of nations adheres to this faith it would be the height of folly for any other race or people to omit it from their defensive calculations."

Moreover, such a creed has too much historical foundation for us to ignore it. As another German, with the characteristic scholarship of his race, put it to me: "Neither right nor chance, but the instinct and the will of expansion, supported by might have created nations out of tribes and empires out of nations. By the right of the stronger, only England herself has become possessed of her enormous Empire. By the right of the stronger the Hohenzollerns, a poor Swabian family, who came to the wilds of Prussia with a handful of retainers a few centuries ago, have created modern Germany. To might all states owe the title of their possessions, and by might only can their possessions be retained."

And here, touching the question of the maintenance of armaments, let me mention an argument which I have heard in the mouth of responsible Germans of high standing among their fellows, for it is an argument which ruthlessly exposes the ostrich-like fallacy of estimating national economic progress without any comparative reference to that of our mortal competitors and possible foes. Now, Germans when dealing with the question of armaments, are fond of quoting Bismarck's dictum to the effect that "it is true that great armaments are a great burden; but by our armaments we are able to conduct a kind of warfare with other nations, in which we give blow with our own sybath." On this text they argue that as their wealth increases they are enabled to employ a portion of it in the increase of armaments to very great advantage, not only in national protection, but in wearing down the resources of their competitors. The game of empire, they very justly argue, is a costly one; it is like bidding at an auction and the richest wins. "Either," say they, "by the continuance of expenditure on armaments, we compel our rivals to pursue the same course or to retire from the contest." That Great Britain is beginning to flinch from the heat of the contest, and not that she is in any degree inspired by a genuine humanitarianism at the present moment—that, in fact, she is, in a comparative sense, on the down grade both economically and physically—is the far conviction of every keenly interested Teuton.

Speaking as one who is familiar with the economic conditions of both countries equally well, I am not inclined to contest the validity of their argument. If these relative conditions continue as they exist at the present moment, it is a moral certainty that in process of time Germany, who was never cursed by an evil genius in the shape of a Teuton Cobden, must become top dog. For in Great Britain as a result of Mr. Cobden's brilliant ideas, Free trade has depopulated the country districts, ruined our agriculture, and driven 10,000,000 British workers, with several millions of our national capital, out of Great Britain into protectionist countries.

Through "the blessing of Free Trade" our industries have become partly stationary, partly retrogressive, partly decadent; and our population, which, in the days of our prosperity used to increase faster than that of any other country, is gradually becoming stationary, whilst that of Germany, in spite of her inferior industrial resources, in spite of conservatism, is rapidly growing under the "blighting influence of Protection." For "the supply of men is determined by the demand for men." And thus, while Great Britain, with a world-wide Empire to supply men and women, can only add every year 40,000 to her population, mostly paupers and unemployed, Germany adds something like a million prosperous workers to her. While the general prosperity of the German race, under

protection, is stimulating national self-confidence, and pushing on many British, bumbling of free trade, abhorrers, is degenerating into a puny, sickly, ill-nourished, sterile, incapable, and unhappy slum proletariat.

Bringing therefore, his penetrating intellect to bear upon this picture of comparative national evolution, the German has deduced therefrom a conclusion scientifically irrefutable than in these rival conditions lies the most desirable solution of his greatest problem. For he argues thus: "As soon as the moral and material decay at present visible in the British race enables us to wrest it from the command of the sun we shall have no difficulty in the Greater Germany we require." And as showing the deep saturation of these ideas there are not wanting sage and thinking Germans who go so far in their speculations as to say:—

"Under Germany, the British Colonies, and even Great Britain herself, with her matchless resources properly developed in a few years may be made marvellously prosperous by a sensible administration, the enforcement of discipline on the German model, by the development of her natural resources, and, above all, by the protection of her industries. A German administration of Great Britain would care nothing for the cheap applause of the electorate, but would adopt a policy which, however unpopular at first, would give to the workers a few advantages instead of imaginary and superficial ones."

The record of undoubted facts is quite sufficient to show the course of policy with regard to this country upon which Germany has entered, and no professions or manifolds of sympathy and regard on the part of Germany or ourselves can alter or explain away these facts.

Germany is not only preparing with feverish haste for a naval struggle with Great Britain, but meantime is endeavouring to weaken this country by fostering ill-feeling between ourselves and others, and by undermining our economic strength.

The tension, therefore, between the two nations is bound to increase to the breaking point unless Germany shows by deeds, not words, that she means to steer her political ship in another direction. At present she dominates the continent, but if her frontiers become further extended, her military, naval, and industrial power might become irresistible.

Let me quote my first friend once more. "I am unable," he observed, somewhat pungently, "to understand British ill-will towards Germany. You deliberately choose physical and economic decadence in the interests of Free Trade and German commerce, and you complain if we increase more greatly in wealth and power than you do. It would be just as logical, my friend, to quarrel with the operation of a natural law."

Again, another very pregnant remark was made to me by a German merchant prince who has identified himself very closely with the colonial movement:

"Do not you, Englishmen," he said, "ever stop to consider what agonies you are when you talk about leagues for the preservation of international peace, now that you can get all the territory you can possibly want? But you must be very simple agonies as well if you believe that such beautiful sentiments will cause Germany to rest satisfied with the fact that while England has practically all the colonies, we shall better off, just as the significance of such utterances if we realize at the foundation of Germany's political belief is that 'Macht geht vor Recht'—'Might is better than Right'; and so long as one powerful nation in the community of nations adheres to this faith it would be the height of folly for any other race or people to omit it from their defensive calculations."

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that summary dispensation of justice by means of the butt-end of a riding-boot often meets with a practical and unpleasant expression of disapproval. Judges are so apt to take a misguided view of the situation. In addition in England there is no boy to save you the trouble of dressing. You will have to put yourself to bed without a scrap of assistance, a task which is by no means an easy one, at least to the unaccustomed. And then the servants are of the gentler sex, and therefore certain to find fault with; and such is man's dread of female malice that you will be eternally precluded from raising an old-time *panka* disturbance. And to be deprived of that right is, of course, utterly ridiculous.

Now to all that has been written above there is a moral appended, and it is a most proper conclusion to draw. The Anglo-Indian is so wretched at home that he must have been contented abroad. Therefore—mark the Sherlock Holmes' subtlety with which we make the deduction—*the wall of exile from England* should not be insisted on with such vehemence. If the exiled were often home that wall would die a rapid death. As matters stand, it perishes with retirement. Another point is that the Anglo-Indian should end his life where he has lived it. In all probability he will prolong his life in the presence of accustomed surroundings, and at any rate it is better to be a dead lion than a living flea. [This philosophy may foster contentment even in the Far East.]

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Hongkong, 17th September, 1906. 23

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Hongkong, 30th May, 1906. 24

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D. TOIDOO, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1906. 245

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T. P. COCHRANE,
Manager.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1906. 114

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E. ORMISTON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1906. 26

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INTEREST allowed on Current Account.

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Manager.

Hongkong 4th October, 1906. 27

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LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Yen 24,000,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP 21,000,000

CAPITAL UNCALLED 5,000,000

RESERVE FUND 15,700,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES: Kobe, Nagasaki,
Osaka, Lyons, New York, Honolulu, Bombay,
San Francisco, Tientsin, Newchuan, Peking,
Shanghai, Chefoo, Tsinling.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2% per
annum on the Daily balance.

On fixed deposits for 12 months 5% per annum.

" 6 " 4 1/2% " "

" 3 " 3 1/2% " "

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1906. [613]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-
MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY).

ESTABLISHED 1854.

PAID-UP CAPITAL Fl. 45,000,000 (Fl. 3,750,000)

RESERVE FUND Fl. 5,000,000 (Fl. 417,000)

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES: 3, DES VOEUX ROAD.

f Interest allowed on Current Account,
Deposits received on terms which may be learned
on application.

D. TOIDOO, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1906. 245

INTERNATIONAL BANKING
CORPORATION.Fiscal Agents of the United States in China
the Philippines and the
Republic of Panama.

CAPITAL AND SUBSCRIPTIONS: Gold \$10,000,000

AUTHORISED Gold \$10,000,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP Gold \$3,250,000

RESERVE FUND Gold \$3,250,000

HEAD OFFICE: New York.

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, E.C.

Branches and Agents all over the World.

LONDON BANKERS: BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL BANK OF ENGLAND
LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL & COUNTRIES BANK, LIMITED.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK,
LIMITED.

BRANCHES and AGENTS all over the World.

The Corporation transacts every description
of Banking and Exchange business, receives
money in Current Account at the Rate of
2% per annum on Daily balances and accepts
Mixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 12 months 4% per cent per annum.

For 6 " 4 " " "

For 3 " 3 " " "

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account 2% per annum on daily
balance.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4 1/2% per annum.

" do. 6 do. 4 1/2% do.

" do. 3 do. 3 1/2% do.

" do. 3 do. 3% do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account 2% per annum of daily
balance.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4 1/2% per annum.

" do. 6 do. 4% do.

" do. 3 do. 3 1/2% do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account 2% per annum of daily
balance.

Fixed Deposits